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Pan-Angle world are working for closer union. The final accomplishment must come by the force of popular opinion within each national group.

So much for a summary of the views of the book; what of their value? The author's denial of jingoism is taken in good faith. Beyond doubt, a combination of powerful national groups to preserve such a heritage as *civilization* is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." Some combination of English-speaking peoples, because of common language, mutual understanding and world power, would doubtless be very effective. But the present results of the *entente* of England, France and Russia do not permit the author to claim that only Pan-Angles will work and fight to preserve democratic *civilization*.

Furthermore, any Pan-Angle policy, which would exclude English-speaking non-whites from the full enjoyment of political, religious and personal liberty would be as short-sighted as it is dangerous. When Senegalese, Turcos and Indians are sending the best of their breed and abundance of their treasure to help Pan-Angles save their children and preserve their ideas and possessions, self-interest alone should tell English-speaking whites to accord these "lesser breeds" a full share of the dearly bought freedom. Unless white Pan-Angles wish to build up a flood of hate for the future, they should heed the "Recessional" of the great living prophet.

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LOWELL, A. LAWRENCE. *Public Opinion and Popular Government*. Pp. xiv, 415. Price, \$2.25. New York: Longmans, Green and Company.

President Lowell has given a considerable portion of the first part of his book to a discussion of the nature of public opinion. "The essential to this motive force of democracy," says President Lowell, "is not only that the opinion be shared by a majority, though unanimity is not required, but that the minority ungrudgingly give its acceptance to the conclusion held by others, usually referred to as public opinion." This does not preclude the minority from attempting to restate its opinion as the opinion of the majority, but it does mean that in countries where public opinion can be really said to be the controlling factor in government, minorities cannot be irreconcilable, as, for instance, are the Monarchists in the French Republic. To President Lowell, public opinion is only in part rational. He does not recognize it as the mature judgment of a sentient community, certainly not within the meaning of such men as Cooley and Giddings who define public opinion in terms of "an aroused, mature, organic social judgment."

Two agencies of public opinion only are discussed: political parties, and direct legislation and the recall. The discussion of parties is along more or less traditional channels. The contribution of the volume is in its direct and illuminating analysis of what public opinion is and the extent to which direct legislation and the recall are acceptable agencies for the creation and expression of public opinion on the social, economic and political questions of the day. The votes cast and the nature of the questions submitted under the initiative and referendum in Switzerland and in the states of this country are carefully analyzed and inclusively presented.

The author concludes that the referendum and initiative will not bring the

millennium they are expected to bring though they will and have proved to be valuable when used in an appropriate way. The objection made by the author that no attempt has been made to confine popular votes to that class of questions upon which a public opinion can readily be formed, is not followed by any definite suggestions as to just how that division, which all would admit would be advisable, could be made. A comparison of referendal measures with constitutional amendments shows that the measures referred to the people under either the initiative or referendum are more clearly questions upon which a public opinion can be readily formed than have been the constitutional amendments submitted to the electorates throughout our history. The history of the referendum reveals a tendency to submit to popular vote questions of policy primarily. Custom and usage are thus tending to develop just the line of demarcation which President Lowell would have indicated by hard and fast rule.

Part IV of the book has to do with the regulation of matters to which public opinion cannot directly apply. Attention is given to representation by sample, rotation in office, committee and public hearings and the questions as to how experts can be secured and retained in governmental problems. President Lowell's discussion of the need for and value of experts is always suggestive and valuable.

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MABIE, HAMILTON WRIGHT. *Japan Today and Tomorrow*. Pp. ix, 291. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

The plan of sending "a literary impressionist" as an apostle of peace and good-will to the Japanese was adapted happily in itself to the temperament of that impressionable people, and the selection of Mr. Mabie for the delicate mission was equally happy. Mr. Mabie is much more than a pleasing painter in words and phrases. The keen insight, quick sympathy, calm judgment, the *μῆδεν ἀγαν*, so characteristic of this writer and critic, must have appealed as forcibly to the Orientals in his lectures on American ideals, character and life, as these qualities in the book before us now appeal to us.

A man of this fairness of mind would naturally escape contamination in the atmosphere of the smoking-room, generally surcharged with anti-Oriental and anti-missionary prejudice, whether on board the American and British Pacific steamers or in the foreign hotels and club of Yokohama; but an additional safeguard is to be noted in the names of the three Japanese, "wise counsellors and loyal friends," to whom the book is inscribed. Among these is Professor Nitobé, whose own book concerning Japan (formerly reviewed in these columns) is a valuable contribution from the inside. In the chapter entitled East and West, the judicial calm of the author shows itself capable of properly discounting the biased claims of both hemispheres. From Count Okuma, perhaps the broadest of living Japanese public men, the author was able to gather first-hand information concerning present political and social conditions in Japan, and its international attitude. See the chapter entitled, A Japanese Prime Minister on Japan, being a conversation with the author, stenographically reported.

While the main purpose of the book is thus well carried out, the brief, yet